OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Additional Heavy Water Plants are proposed for meeting the anticipated requirements.

Fixing of target for generating nuclear energy

718. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed the target of generating 10 m.w. of nuclear power by the turn of the century;

(b) if so, whether Government are shopping for nuclear power technology in the international market;

(c) whether it is a fact that India is capable to make a fast breeder reactor on her own; and

(d) if so, the reasons for which Government are going in for foreign technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The programme of generating 10,000 MWe of nuclear capacity by the year 2000 will be based on indegenous technology. In addition an inter Governmental agreement between India and USSR for co-operation in construction of a nuclear power station consisting 2 units each of 1000 MWe pressurised light water reactors was signed on November 20, 1988. France has also indicated its willingness to cooperate in the setting up of nuclear power reactors in India. However these discussions are of a preliminary nature.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The establishment of a sizable capacity in fast breeder reactors in the early part of the next century is considered crucial for the future growth of the nuclear power programme. Collaboration with countries like France or USSR which are considerably advanced in the field can contribute to an acceleration of the programme.

Implementation of Science and Technology programmes

719. SHRI JAGADISH JANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken a study on the implementation of the programmes pertaining to Science and Technology;

(b) whther the study conducted on the programmes of various Government agencies concerned with Science and Technology (S&T) in rural development has established that except in agriculture these programmes have touched only a small fraction of rural population;

(c) if so, the reasons for the failure of those programmes; and

(d) the steps taken to plug the loopholes so that the programmes achieved a grand success?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (d) At a seminar of scientists, technologists and social scientists, organised by the Indian Association of Social Science institutions from November 1—3, 1988, at the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, a view was expressed in one of the papers that except in the area of agriculture so far, the programmes of various Ministries concerned with science & technology have touched only a small fraction of the